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AN HISTORICAL INVENTORY OF THE

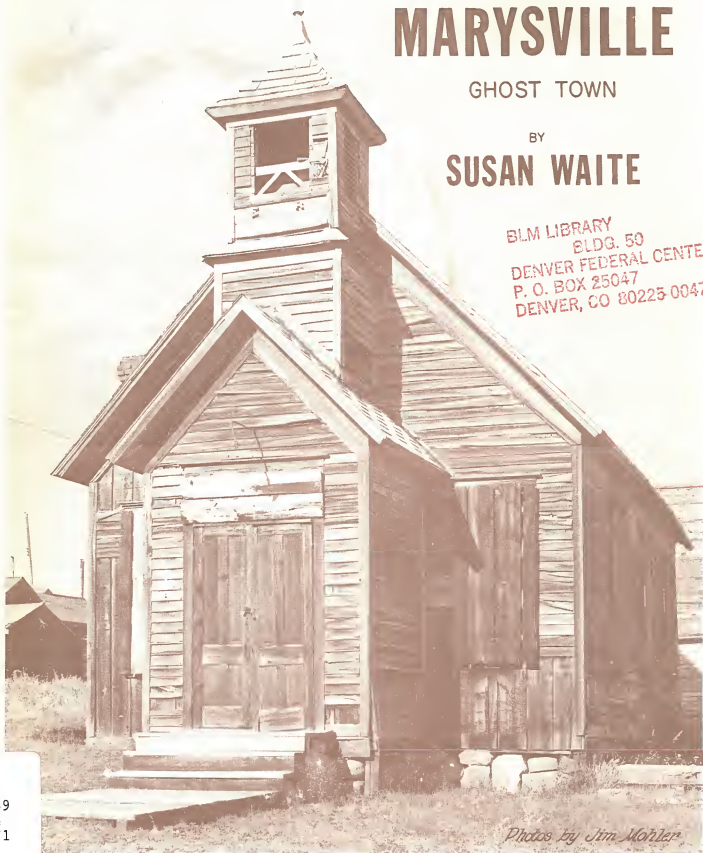
MARYSVILLE

GHOST TOWN

BY

SUSAN WAITE

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Photos by Jim Mohler

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Susan Waite

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ABSTRACT

The "Historical Inventory of the Marysville Ghost Town" was a project for the Bureau of Land Management, Missoula, Montana. The report was to provide a cultural/historical study of the town of Marysville, and was to include a site location inventory.

Marysville was one of the most outstanding gold mining camps in the State of Montana during the 1880's and 1890's. But no history of the area has been written to date, despite the town's former importance. The first part of the project consisted of historical research, and the finished study is thoroughly documented. But this report is by no means complete, for there is much information on Marysville that still needs to be explored.

The second part of this project consisted of locating, describing, and photographing a number of sites in the Marysville area. The photographs are found in Appendix A, but due to a high incidence of looting, the site locations and descriptions, which were recorded on NPS Inventory sheets, are not included in the published part of this report.

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METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

Research of the Marysville area was conducted primarily at the Montana State Historical Library, although materials from the University of Montana were also utilized. A list of possible sources was compiled from the basic bibliographical materials found in the two libraries, and each source was then consulted for any information related to the Marysville district. A number of early Montana histories provided useful biographical data on the town's first residents, and several manuscripts yielded useful information, particularly about the mining district.

The history of the town of Marysville from 1885-1895 was taken almost entirely from the newspapers of the period. Since Marysville had no paper of its own until 1892, Helena newspapers provided information on the town during the 1880's. The (Marysville) Mountaineer, The Marysville Gazette, and The Marysville Messenger were invaluable in providing descriptive information on the town during the 1890's.

The objectives of this report were four: (1) To provide a history of the major mines in the Marysville district from 1874 to 1917, (2) To provide a general history of the town of Marysville from 1885 to 1895, (3) To provide a more intensive study of transportation, politics, minority groups, and forms of entertainment in Marysville during the 1890's, and (4) To complete a site location inventory so that remaining structures of historical value in the Marysville area might be preserved for future generations.

INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION OF SOURCES

The original purpose of this project was to compile a cultural/historical survey of the town of Marysville, and if time permitted, to include a section on some of the more important gold mines in the district. But research proved the significance of the mines to be far greater than was at first expected, as the existence, growth, and prosperity of Marysville were almost totally dependent on the success or failure of the mines. A much larger section of the paper will be devoted to the Marysville mining district than was originally planned as a result of this vital interrelationship between town and mines. The stories of the men who discovered and developed the mines will also be included, whenever possible, within the body of the report.

The everyday activities of the town dwellers and miners were not closely related, even though the history of Marysville was, in general, dependent on the mines. For instance, the amount of ore crushed daily by each stamp of the Drumlummon mill had little to do with the latest sale at William McKindrick's Dry Goods Store, aside from the fact that without the mill there might not have been a store. Because of the difficulty of discussing such unrelated subjects simultaneously, it was decided to divide the report into two sections; one on the Marysville mining district and the other on the town of Marysville proper.

One of the major research problems of this project was the location of reliable mining information. After much reading in a variety of secondary sources it seemed, at least to this writer, that a great deal of misinformation had been passed on from one author to another, with a minimum of research being done in the available primary sources. An attempt was made to find the most accurate mining information possible to include in this report, but due to the limited time allotted to the project, and the nature of the subject, much of the data remains inconclusive.

The Taxation of Mines in Montana (1919) by Lewis Levine brought to light the folly of depending too heavily on official mining company records for reliable information (especially between 1872 and 1879, and after statehood in 1889). Levine, in Chapter Two of his book, described the method of mine taxation used in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It seems that mine operators could reduce their taxes by "understating the gross value of their property, or by adding improper items of expenditure to their tax statements."¹ Most tax assessors, according to Levine, were willing to accept the prepared tax statements of the mine operators with little or no hesitation. As a result, many mines "altered" their records, a fact that must be kept in mind in searching for reliable mining data. The question of mine taxation was an extremely complex one, and the above paragraph is by no means meant to be a "twenty-five words or less" summary of the problem. It is simply an explanation of why certain sources cannot be considered totally dependable.

In spite of these difficulties, a sizeable amount of information was collected on the Marysville mines from a number of primary and secondary sources. Whenever possible, Lewis and Clark County records were consulted to settle questions concerning the discovery and ownership of certain mines. Old newspaper reports, written by the residents of, or visitors to, the Marysville area during its heyday were also used. Any figures on mine production should be read and examined with some reservation; however, for no authoritative estimate of their total yield has yet been compiled, and present sources vary by as much as \$30,000,000.

Although the town of Marysville was said to be a thriving community in the 1880's, there is little mention of it in nearby Helena newspapers during that period. In 1885, for example, The Helena Independent, a daily newspaper, mentioned Marysville about once a month in short, skimpy articles that dealt mainly with mining activity. In all fairness to The Helena Independent, it should be noted that these articles were usually written by a Marysville resident, Mr. Randall H. Kemp,* and they often began in the following vein: "Like all other sections of the world this camp suffers with the dullness of times."²/ Could life really have been so dull in a thriving mining town during its heyday?

Due to the scarcity of information in the 1885 Helena Independent, and the amount of time required to scan the Helena newspapers for relevant data, local Marysville papers proved to be the best sources of information on the town. Three of these weekly newspapers are on microfilm at the Montana Historical Society; The Mountaineer, The Marysville Gazette, and The Marysville Messenger. The earliest available source, The Mountaineer, did not begin publication until 1892, and the other two papers published briefly from 1894 to 1896. (It appears The Marysville Gazette experienced the shortest life span of the three, lasting only 10 months; from January to October of 1894. The Marysville Messenger was an offshoot of The Marysville Gazette, running weekly from 1895 to 1896. The Mountaineer was the most successful of the three papers, continuing publication until 1907.)

The editors of the Marysville weeklies appear to have published fairly accurate information about their town, which included articles on church socials and local domino parties, but they almost invariably failed to describe the vices that must have existed in a booming mining town; a town that was said to possess twenty-seven saloons during its prime. Another drawback of using these weekly papers is their time of arrival on the Marysville scene. As was always noted, the earliest paper did not begin publication until 1892, and by 1895, Marysville was experiencing

*Randall H. Kemp is listed in M. A. Leeson's History of Montana: 1739-1885, as an insurance agent.

a definite decline, brought on in part by the depression of 1893. This means that much of the detailed primary source material included in this paper had to be taken from a very limited time period. As a result, any conclusions one might wish to draw about "booming" Marysville are highly conjectural.

Although local newspapers were invaluable in providing information on the town of Marysville, other primary and secondary sources were utilized. There were, at times, factual discrepancies between sources, and in some cases the circumstances in question were never conclusively determined. But an attempt was made, in those situations, to choose what seemed to be the most reliable information for inclusion in the report. There are many sources yet to be searched for information on the Marysville area, but the time limitation of this project demands that these sources be left for future students to explore.

THE MARYSVILLE MINING DISTRICT

The Marysville mining district is located about eighteen miles northwest of Helena, not far from the Continental Divide, at an elevation close to 5,400 feet above sea level.

Silver Creek, which runs through the district, once emptied into Prickly Pear Creek* about six miles above the junction of the Prickly Pear with the Missouri River.^{3/} But due to 20th century water reclamation projects, Silver Creek now enters directly into Lake Helena.

Beginning at Marysville and continuing downstream for several miles, Silver Creek once contained considerable amounts of gold. The first discoveries were made in 1862, but the richer bars were not found until two years later.^{4/} Randall H. Kemp wrote (in 1882) that miles of sluice boxes were in operation in Silver Creek for the first few years after gold was discovered.^{5/} But some of the placers began to play out and were gradually abandoned. Many placer miners then decided to try their hands at quartz mining.**

The Marysville district includes quartz mines from the Piegan, Empire, Towsley, Penobscot, Bald Butte, Blue Bird, Hickey, Big Ox, Cruse, Belmont, Drumlummon, and St. Louis groups. According to records held at the Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, there were over 250 patented mining claims in the Marysville district in 1915 (see Appendix C). Of these 250 claims, only the most important mines were selected for study in this report.

Many secondary sources suggest that the earliest mining claim in the Marysville area was made by Thomas Cruse in 1876. Although the town of Marysville probably owed its existence to Cruse's discovery and development of the Drumlummon mine, it was not the first important recorded Marysville mining claim. On December 1, 1874, J. E. and W. H. Murphy, H. C. Nash, and W. A. Rader filed claim on the Penobscot and Snow Drift sites although Nate Vestal, one of Marysville's most remarkable citizens, is often given credit for the discovery. Vestal has also been mistakenly accredited with the discovery of the Emma Miller, the first recorded quartz mine in the Marysville district.^{6/}

The Drumlummon was one of the earliest and most productive of the Marysville mines. It was discovered, as noted above, by Tommy (later Colonel Thomas) Cruse, about ten years after his arrival in Montana. The son of Mary McNery and James Cruse^{7/} was born in Cavan County, Ireland, in the parish of Drum Lummon. In 1856, at the age of twenty,

*Not to be confused with Little Prickly Pear Creek, which enters the Missouri River just below Wolf Creek.

**According to Charles W. Goodale, writing for the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1914, the Silver Creek gravels produced close to \$3,000,000, which sold for about \$14 an ounce in those days.

Tommy immigrated to the United States.^{8/} Until his discovery of the Drumlummon in 1876, Cruse's story was somewhat hazily recorded. The following account is an attempt to reconstruct Cruse's early life from a variety of secondary sources.

Tommy was said to have remained in New York for seven years after his arrival in the United States. But in 1863, he caught gold fever and headed for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco and spent the next few years of his life in the mining districts of California, Nevada, and Idaho.

Cruse probably left for Idaho in 1866, spending part of the year in Virginia City and Alder Gulch, Montana. He stopped briefly in Helena in 1867, before going to Trinity Gulch to try his hand at placer mining.^{9/} By 1868, Cruse found himself in Silver City, six miles northeast of present-day Marysville, where he made the acquaintance of William Brown.^{10/}

Brown,* a Swedish immigrant not much older than Tommy, gave the younger man one of his five placer mining claims to work.^{11/}

Some sources imply Brown was so lonely he offered Cruse the placer in order to have him stay in the area. Others suggest that Brown acted out of pity for the impoverished and discouraged Cruse. Whatever the cause, it was by working Brown's placer and begging grubstakes that Tommy got the money to take off occasionally and do further prospecting.^{13/}

Cruse, in studying the quartz that often stuck to the gold in his pan, became convinced of the existence of a mother lode.^{14/} He tried to persuade his friend Brown to go with him to search for it, but Brown was only interested in placer mining. Tommy then set out alone and according to The (Marysville) Mountaineer (July 21, 1892), he found quartz on the mountain and down the ravine in 1868, but did not locate the ledge of the Drumlummon until 1876. Other less reliable sources** suggest Cruse found the mother lode after only one season of prospecting, but that

*The son of Andrew and Julia Brown, born May 6, 1832, was one of Cruse's lifelong friends. Brown went to sea at the age of ten, and remained a sailor until his arrival in New York City in 1852. Before long, Brown is said to have headed for California, but in 1858, he left California for Oregon. In 1862, he traveled to Idaho and was mining in Boise City in 1863. He then traveled to Alder Gulch, prospecting there until 1864, when he left for Silver Creek. He remained in the Silver Creek area, although he gave up mining in 1870, and became a rancher. In 1872, Brown married Miss Annie Tolset, who bore him five children.^{12/}

**J. A. MacKnight interviewed Cruse for his article in The Mountaineer.

flooding prevented the immediate development of the strike.^{13/} The determined Irishman was then said to have begun a long tunnel into the mountain to solve his water problem, despite the ridicule it provoked from his fellow miners. The gift claim of William Brown continued to finance Cruse while he drove the tunnel that resulted in the discovery of the Drumlummon mine. Brown, Cruse's friend and benefactor, stayed poor* even though Tommy offered to stake him.^{16/}

There also seems to be some confusion over the roles William Brown and George Detwiler played in the Drumlummon discovery. Some secondary sources mislead the reader into believing the Drumlummon mine was actually located on the claim Cruse got from Brown. The importance of Brown's placer was already noted above; it was on a claim once belonging to George Detwiler that Tommy Cruse made his fortune, although the legitimacy of Cruse's actions in gaining possession of that claim is still held suspect by many.

The inability of this writer to determine which account of the Cruse-Detwiler story is most reliable has resulted in the inclusion of several of the more accepted versions within this report. One account suggests George Detwiler filed claim on the Drumlummon area in the early 1870's, but did not develop it enough to hold the property, which enabled Cruse to jump the claim in 1876.^{18/} Another version says Cruse met Detwiler** while both men were digging at Silver Camp. Detwiler thought he had found a good lead on the side of the mountain, but because of an unexpected trip north he was unable to work the claim. Detwiler asked Cruse to take care of things while he was gone, but Tommy did nothing until the following year, when Detwiler still hadn't returned. By that time, the title had lapsed and Cruse proceeded to record the claim in his own name.^{20/}

*Brown often did business with the Cruse Savings Bank after its foundation in 1887, but in time discovered he was purposely being overpaid. Brown was said to bank elsewhere for awhile after that, although he and Cruse remained friends until the latter's death in 1914.^{17/}

**George Detwiler was an early placer miner on Silver Creek. In 1864, he was elected to the first territorial legislative assembly from Silver City. He traveled a great deal during his life and ended up in a cabin in Trinity Gulch, about two miles from Marysville, where he washed out enough gold to keep him going. He was a frequent visitor to Marysville, and while in town he was able to look over at Cruse Mountain and see 120 stamps operating on a site that once belonged to him. Although he might have become bitter and vindictive, those who knew Detwiler say he led a quiet, happy, peaceful life.^{19/}

Jean-Michael Moore portrayed Detwiler's plight in yet another way in Old West magazine (Spring 1966). According to Moore's sources, George Detwiler not only claimed the Drumlummon site, but had also completed a tunnel into the mountain when he received word of a serious illness in the family. He then left for Frazier, Canada, asking Cruse to represent his claim while he was away. Detwiler returned after a two year absence to find Cruse had allowed his claim to go delinquent and then jumped it.21/

Although the events surrounding Cruse's appropriation of the Drumlummon mine are unclear, there seems to be little doubt of his determination to make a success of the venture. Working alone, Cruse was said to have driven a 500 foot tunnel through solid granite to reach his anticipated treasure.22/ His development of the mine was gradual, with no ore being milled until 1880. At that time, William* and Charles Mayger, who came to Montana about 1864,23/ entered into a contract with Cruse to build a five stamp mill, which they did. Payment was to be made by royalties on a sliding scale as per the value of the ore, but as richer ore was discovered a number of difficulties arose between Cruse and the Maygers. Nate Vestal came to the rescue by loaning Tommy the \$10,000 he needed to buy the Maygers out.24/

Randall H. Kemp, writing in 1882, claimed Cruse ran a five stamp mill on a hundred stamp mine, and he was right. But in spite of the Drumlummon's modest management under Cruse, approximately \$144,539 in bullion was taken from the mine between 1876 and 1882.25/

Nate Vestal arrived in the Marysville area about the time Tommy Cruse was discovering the Drumlummon mine. He apparently came to Helena from Alder Gulch with \$12,000, which he accidentally "misplaced" the first night in town. He was able to retrieve the money the next morning, thanks to an honest stage driver, and the story, which may or may not be authentic, serves to illustrate Vestal's basic attitude about money.26/

Nate began hunting a quartz claim and in the latter part of 1876, he bought the Snow Drift and Penobscot from the original locators.27/ For the next few years he purchased mining equipment and by 1878, he was \$7,000 in debt. According to the story, Vestal's men worked without pay for several months until the Penobscot finally began to show a profit. Then on February 14, 1878 (his birthday), Nate went to Helena with about \$20,000 in gold, enough to clear his debts and leave him \$13,000 ahead.28/

*Later the manager of the St. Louis Mining Company.

**As noted in the Introduction, most mining figures are extremely speculative (see p. i).

***J. Henry Longmaid, the Penobscot manager in 1904, still believed Nate made the discovery in 1873, contrary to Lewis and Clark County records.27/

The next four cleanups, which Vestal held back, were cast into a single gold bar twenty inches long, seven inches wide, and three and three-quarters inches thick.^{29/} The brick, which weighed 242 pounds and was valued at \$54,262.62, was exhibited in Helena at the L. H. Hershfield and Brothers Bank.^{30/} The Helena Herald made the following comments at the time:

No other gold mine that this or any other country has ever known, has ever produced in an equal period, with similar working facilities, so large an amount of bullion.^{31/}

The town of Vestal, which sprang up near the Penobscot mine, was said to have had a population of 1,500 in its heyday.^{32/} The earliest reference to the town located by this writer was in Randall H. Kemp's description of the Marysville mining district in 1882:

The mineral belt, as far as developed, appears to be about 2 miles wide. It commences about one mile below Marysville and runs to or beyond Vestal, a distance of some 5 miles.^{33/}

J. Henry Longmaid, one of the Penobscot's managers, wrote to Mrs. L. E. Howey in 1904, and described Vestal as having once been "one of the liveliest, if not the largest, mining camp in the territory."^{34/}

In the summer of 1879, Nate Vestal sold his mine for approximately \$350,000, after taking out between \$80,000-\$150,000 worth of gold.^{35/} The (Marysville) Mountaineer (May 4, 1893) claims the Penobscot was sold to the Michigan Company, in which a Captain Frue was a large stockholder. M. A. Leeson, in his History of Montana: 1739-1885, makes no reference to the Michigan Company, stating the mine was purchased by William B. Frue, inventor of the Frue vanner,** and that the mine later became part of the Penobscot and Snow Drift Consolidated Mining Company.^{36/} The story gets really confusing when the account of a third source is

*The letter concludes by stating the town of Vestal "is now, like many others, deserted."

**A vanner was used in the combination process of ore treatment. The ore, which was first smashed in a rock breaker, went to a stamp battery where it was crushed into fine particles. Plate or raw amalgamation took place outside the battery to extract the free gold. The pulp then passed over vanners which extracted metallic sulfides. Finally the ore was treated in combination pans for silver amalgamation. The extraction of metallic sulfides on the vanners relieved the necessity of doing so in the pans and thus made it possible to chloridize precious metals without reducing the mercury on the amalgamation plates. This process allowed low-grade ores to be worked at high savings.

read. In the 1919 version there is no mention of Captain or William Frue, and the writer claims the Penobscot was purchased by the Snow Drift and Penobscot Consolidated Mining Company, which was reported to have taken about \$800,000 from the mine.^{37/}

In any case, by 1879, Nate Vestal possessed more than \$400,000 and unlike Cruse, he was happy to share his good fortune with others. He grubstaked a number of miners knowing that he'd probably never see his money again.* A kindly, generous man with a weakness for slot machines, Vestal supposedly lost \$8,000 to them before he bought his own machines.^{38/}

While Vestal was happily disposing his \$400,000,** the Penobscot was yielding substantial returns to the new owner(s). Throughout 1879, the mine was considered to be one of the richest in the Marysville district, producing several thousand dollars in gold daily. But before long, the ore became "pockety" and according to Muriel Wolle (Montana Pay Dirt, 1963), the Penobscot showed a deficit of \$15,852 by January of 1880.^{39/} The mine closed down soon afterwards and apparently not much happened until 1885, when J. H. Longmaid was able to purchase Vestal's old mine for the modest sum of \$4,000.^{40/}

Longmaid, an enterprising Irish immigrant, came to Montana by way of Idaho, where he had constructed the first smelter ever built in that territory, at Bay Horse on the Salmon River.^{41/} At least three of his eight children (Frank, J. Henry, and Charles***) accompanied Longmaid to the Montana gold fields in the 1880's.

*One exception, of course, was the \$10,000 he loaned to Tommy Cruse.

**After a rather disastrous attempt to play the stock market and a trip to Europe, the amiable Vestal returned, almost penniless, to the United States. Friends sent him the money to return to Montana, and he began mining again for \$3.50 a day. One source claims Vestal asked Cruse for a loan to develop a new mine when he returned to Montana, but was refused because he lacked the necessary security. According to Jean Moore, Nate was able to purchase one-third interest in some property called the Gold Leaf several years later, but he left Montana to seek his fortune in Alaska as a representative of the Alaska Exploration Company when the mine proved a failure. He then found a rich placer on Alaska's Sweet Cake Creek, and with this fortune Nate decided to settle down in California with his wife and two daughters. He died in Oakland, California, in 1919.

***The (Marysville) Mountaineer (July 21, 1892), refers to J. H. Longmaid and his sons, J. Henry and Frank. Not until May of the following year (May 4, 1893) does The Mountaineer mention the third son, Charles.

According to The Helena Independent, a cave-in occurred in the Penobscot in July of 1885, that revealed a rich body of ore valued at close to \$50,000.^{42/} Frank, one of the Longmaid brothers, was put in charge of the mine and under his management almost \$65,000 was taken from the Penobscot by 1892.^{43/} The progress of the mine was reported in The (Marysville) Mountaineer on July 14, 1892:

We understand that a new mill has been purchased by the Messrs. Longmaid and will soon be erected at the Old Penobscot, which is to be given a new lease of life, and it is believed that under their watchful, conservative, competent management the Old Penobscot will again become as great a producer as when Nate Vestal made his clean-up of \$55,000 in one month's run.^{44/}

Between July of 1892, and May of 1893, J. Henry Longmaid* apparently became the new owner of the Penobscot mine.** He immediately set out to complete the new ten stamp mill at the Penobscot site. Each stamp of the mill weighed 1,050 pounds and dropped close to ninety times a minute. In addition, each stamp required three gallons of water a minute to operate properly.^{45/}

The need for large amounts of water was a serious problem in 1893, and it was still impeding the progress of the mine two years later, as noted in The Messenger on February 9, 1895. According to that source, the Longmaid brothers were working a force of 30 men and taking out 40 tons of pay ore daily. The ten stamp mill was in continual operation and the ore was free milling gold. The greatest drawback, according to the author of the article, was the lack of water; water had to be raised from the mine to run the mill.^{46/} Despite the many difficulties, the Penobscot was said to have yielded close to \$215,000 in gold under the able management of J. Henry Longmaid.

*J. Henry was perhaps the most prominent of the Longmaid brothers. J. A. MacKnight, in "Mines of Montana," stated that J. Henry left for New Mexico around 1887, to assist his father with the management of the Carlisle mines. He returned to Montana in 1889, and bought a ranch on Three Forks. In September of 1890, he became the manager of the Golden Leaf Company, Ltd., an English firm that owned many important interests in Montana.

**Most sources suggest he took over in the latter part of 1892, but one piece of evidence, the letterhead on the stationery in 1904, states the Penobscot was owned by the Penobscot Mining Company, Incorporated. The President of the firm was John Longmaid, and J. Henry was listed as the mine's Manager and Treasurer.

Matt W. Alderson of Helena made a thorough investigation of the Penobscot property some years later. An unidentified clipping held by the Montana Historical Society* contains Alderson's analysis of the past use of the Penobscot, as well as his predictions for its future:

The Penobscot is one of those properties which has been stripped of such pay ore as was in sight and easily removed. The ore bodies in this, as in most mines, are in shoots until they pinch on the bottom and sides and call the property worked out, instead of doing development work ahead when the mine is in profitable operation to open up new territory. If, in some places the veins pinched, no thought was given to driving deeper to where pay (ore) would come in again.^{47/}

According to Alderson, this was the usual practice in Montana and as a result there was not a single developed gold mine in the state. He felt the Penobscot could have been "a bigger producer than ever by the expenditure of a reasonable sum on development work."^{48/}

Nate Vestal relinquished all right to the Penobscot after selling it in 1879, but the discerning Tommy Cruse was able to retain one-sixth interest in the Drumlummon when the Montana Company, Ltd. (London) bought him out in 1883. Cruse received close to \$1,630,000 for the Drumlummon, which was paid in three installments from February of 1883, to April of 1884.^{49/}

It was under the skilled management of the Montana Company that the Drumlummon experienced its greatest development and productivity. During the first year, George Attwood, the General Manager, added five stamps to the five that were already there when the mine was purchased.^{50/} Assays were also made, and the results showed that most of the gold and silver** in the Drumlummon ore could be extracted without chloridizing. In addition, Mr. Attwood made plans to construct a new fifty stamp mill, capable of crushing dry ore, with stamps supplied by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.***

*The article entitled, "He Owned the Richest Mine of Its Day," was apparently a Montana News Association release. It was published not long after Vestal's death in 1919.

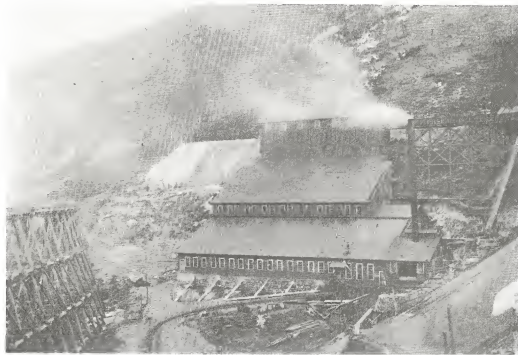
**In the month of September 1884, the Montana Company claimed to extract \$23,367.72 in gold and \$14,706.39 in silver from the Drumlummon.

***Transportation to the Marysville area was a significant problem in the early 1880's. Parts for the mill had to be taken to Deer Lodge by rail, and from Deer Lodge to Marysville by wagon.

According to Montana Company records, each stamp in the new mill would weigh 900 pounds and strike 100-105 blows per minute on an anvil contained in an iron battery weighing 5,500 pounds. Arrangements were also made for the construction of a permanent ditch, to be built at the junction of Rawhide (or Belmont) Gulch and Main Creek, to provide an ample supply of water for the mills.51/

The fifty stamp combination mill was completed by 1884, but impending financial disaster caused the Montana Company to replace Mr. Attwood with R. T. Bayliss. Under Bayliss' management, the company regained a degree of financial stability, as illustrated in the following statement made by the new manager in June of 1885:*

The bullion shipments now average \$80,000 per month.
There are abundant ore reserves in the upper working...
The profits of the company now vary between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per month, and the payment of dividends is assured before long.52/



The fifty stamp Drumlummon mill which burned in 1971

A new sixty stamp gold mill, costing approximately \$140,000 was erected in 1886, partly as a result of the financial gain made by the company in 1885.53/

*Although mining company records are often inaccurate, those written before 1889, are probably more valid than others, as mines and mining claims were entirely exempt from taxation in Montana's territorial days (except for a brief period from 1872 to 1879).

Drumlummon operations proceeded smoothly until 1889, when a feud developed between the St. Louis and Montana Companies that was to last until 1907. The St. Louis claim, recorded in 1878, was located on the southern extension of the Drumlummon vein. In 1889, Drumlummon miners crossed onto St. Louis land and took ore out from below the St. Louis tunnels.54/ If the St. Louis claim had been located a few more feet up the hill there would have been no question about the ownership of the ore bodies below, but the ambiguous nature of the St. Louis claim caused litigation to continue for 18 years. It wasn't until 1907, when the best ore was already mined, that the St. Louis Company was able to take possession of the disputed territory.55/

Two years later, in 1909, the Montana Company, Ltd., sold 400 acres of quartz claims and seven miles of placer patents on Silver Creek to the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company.56/ The sale, which cost the St. Louis firm \$150,000, apparently included the famous Drumlummon property.* Upon completion of the transaction, the St. Louis Co. owned 1,100 acres of mining ground, in addition to the water rights in Silver Creek.

But after years of court battles and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company found it was still unable to operate the Drumlummon mine. Only this time the problem arose from within the firm; lawsuits between stockholders kept the mine idle for almost four years.57/ In 1913, the Drumlummon was overhauled and the sixty stamp mill was put in working order. But due to flooding in the lower levels** of the mine, ore could only be taken from the upper levels; as a result, it wasn't long before the Drumlummon was again abandoned.58/

*The 1915 record book of old mining claims held by the Lewis and Clark County Courthouse lists the St. Paul Mining Company as the owner of the Drumlummon: the Book of Deeds (#58), also at the Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, states the property was purchased by the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company in 1909. The second statement is the one most often quoted by secondary sources.

**"Rich Mines Near Helena" (Northwest Magazine, July 1895), states the Drumlummon shaft went down 1,600 feet, with many workings extending from there.

It wasn't until 1916, that the St. Louis Company decided to start mining the Drumlummon again. A 500-ton plant was to be built to treat the tailings, which had already been cyanided once by the Montana Company, Ltd.* The construction of the plant was to take four or five years according to estimates made at the time.59/

Throughout the winter of 1916, the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company worked a small force of miners while awaiting electrical machinery for the mill. Matt W. Alderson, who visited the Marysville mines in 1917, wrote about the Drumlummon in "The Rejuvenation of the Mines of Marysville" (The Montana Record-Herald, May 14, 1917). According to Alderson, the St. Louis Company was going to treat the ore from the caved-in portions of the mine first. The decision was based on a study of the ore from one extensive cave; ore which proved to be of a good grade when sorted from the waste which came down when the cave-in occurred.60/

But the St. Louis Company, due to a lack of funds, was unable to develop the Drumlummon enough to justify using a mill that required nearly 100 tons of ore a day. The mine superintendent in 1917, was William Mayger, the man who helped build the first Drumlummon mill for Tommy Cruse. And according to Alderson, if anyone could keep the mill supplied, Mayger could.61/ But not even Mayger could make up for the St. Louis Company's lack of capital, and as a result, the Drumlummon remained underdeveloped.**

The Drumlummon and Penobscot proved to be rich and productive in the late 19th century, but they were not the only important mines in the Marysville district during that period. The Belmont mine, located one mile west of Marysville on Belmont Mountain, began yielding steady returns in 1878.62/

On February 11, 1881, tragedy struck when a fire underground exploded a magazine of Hercules powder and six Belmont miners lost their lives.*** By 1885, the mine and forty stamp mill (some sources say thirty stamp) were standing idle, but they were later reopened by the capable Longmaid family.63/ Development of the Belmont until 1891, consisted solely of tunnels and according to The Helena Journal (1891), no work had been done below the water level. The (Marysville) Mountaineer on July 14, 1892, announced the Belmont mill was going to be in operation again soon,

*The returns of the cyanided tailings brought The Montana Company, Ltd., an additional \$1,500,000 in profit.

**Many local residents feel the Drumlummon and other mines could still be great producers with the proper development. Other sources believe the mines are simply worked out.

***J. Shorter, H. McDonnell, Thomas Woods, James Kuger, John Braslaw, and Pat Loughlin.

but there was no mention of the mine owner's name. According to Lewis and Clark County records, the Belmont was still a part of the Thomas Cruse Estate in 1915, so the Longmaids probably didn't gain possession of the property until 1916. (An article appearing in The Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, reported the Belmont was currently being worked by the Longmaids.)

The Gloster mine, which was discovered around 1880, is located two and one-half miles northwest of Marysville in Piegan Gulch.^{64/} A small settlement consisting of several stores and hotels, two saloons, a blacksmith shop and a Chinese laundry was said to have developed near the Gloster by 1885.^{65/} Although the property was actively worked throughout the 1880's, by 1891, the mine, hoist, and sixty stamp mill were no longer in operation.

Apparently the Gloster was only a rich producer as long as its ore was free of copper values and pyritic iron, but ore found further down in the mine rejected simple amalgamation. The cyanide process, had it been successfully demonstrated to the original owners, might have kept the mine operating longer,* but such was not the case and the mine closed due to the lack of free milling ore.^{66/}

"The Marysville Mining Revival," written in 1891, for The Helena Journal, claimed the Gloster was one of several mines that had suffered from "inexperienced management, misdirected development, and inadequate machinery."^{67/} The author of that article was unable to discover what the Boston and Montana Company's future plans for the mine were, but apparently by July of the next year (1892), the Gloster was under new management. According to The (Marysville) Mountaineer (July 14, 1892), the Gloster mill was "being pushed with vigor and the tailings that are being worked are yielding rich. It is believed that Messrs. Trudell and Kelly will reap a bonanza from their operation."^{68/}

The Barnes-King Development Company took possession of the Gloster sometime prior to 1915.** The new owners felt that improved methods of milling, cyaniding, and concentration would make the Gloster a profitable mining venture.^{69/} The company expected to find large quantities of low-grade ore in the old workings; ore that had been responsible for the mine's closure years before. But apparently when the mine was pumped out by the Barnes-King Company this ore was conspicuously absent.^{70/} The new owners continued to do exploratory work in the mine, especially in the upper levels, and before long three good shoots of ore had been cut. The largest shoot was 100 feet long and 12 feet wide, but even this discovery was not sufficient to run the

*The mine closed in the late 1880's and wasn't reopened until 1892.

**According to Lewis and Clark County records, the Barnes-King Development Company owned the mine in 1915. Earlier records were unavailable.

mine and mill at the capacity for which they had been built.^{71/} By 1917, the Gloster could be added to the list of overworked, unproductive mines in the Marysville district.

The Empire mine is located one-half mile south of the Gloster and two miles west of Marysville. It was discovered in 1880, by John Stemple,^{72/} but was later owned and developed by the Golden Leaf Company, Ltd., another prominent English firm in the Marysville area.* A sixty stamp mill connected by tramway to the mine was completed in January of 1888.^{73/}

The Helena Journal (March 19, 1891) reported 4,000 tons of ore, valued at \$15,000, were being crushed monthly by the Empire mill. The article also mentioned the company "town" of Empire, which consisted of a general store and post office. According to Wolles, daily stage service from Marysville brought passengers, mail, and freight to the little mining camp.^{74/} But the "town," like the mine, enjoyed its greatest prosperity in the 1880's and early 1890's, and was apparently deserted within ten years of its founding. Little or nothing was written about the Empire in the reports which were used to supply information on the Penobscot, Drumlunnon, and Gloster mines in the early 20th century. One is thus tempted to conclude that the Empire was a relatively inactive mine in the first two decades of this century.

The Shannon,** unlike the Empire, was one of the most active mines in the Marysville district in the 1915 era, and as a result, it is frequently mentioned in the source material of the period. But the search for the mine's early history proved to be one of the most interesting puzzles of the Marysville project. The property was worked for years by a hermit-pro prospector named Pat Shannon, who apparently discovered the mine around 1885.^{75/} But Shannon refused to divulge any information about the nature of his mine, nor would he exhibit any of the ore samples he found. Mine operators in the Silver Creek area were curious and offered to buy the Shannon, but their offers fell on deaf ears.*** Others believed the mine was worthless, for years of labor seemed to yield little or no profit to the aging miner.^{76/}

Pat continued to work alone, despite many hardships, until his health began to fail. O. M. Landstrum, Pat's doctor, won the old prospector's confidence, and it was to him that Pat decided to lease the mine.^{77/} Landstrum took in two partners, Thomas A. Marlow and Norman Holter, but the three did very little with their newly acquired property. Pat apparently accepted Landstrum's offer to buy the Shannon for \$30,000 when the lease expired,^{78/} and sometime in 1916, Landstrum sold it to the Barnes-King Development Company.

*The Empire mine had many owners, but the greatest development work seems to have been completed by the Golden Leaf Co., Ltd., and it is thus singled out for attention.

**Listed as the Sandford in 1915, Lewis and Clark County records.

***Rumor has it that Pat told Tommy Cruse he'd rather burn in hell than sell him the Shannon.

The Barnes-King Company, in cross-cutting the underdeveloped Shannon, discovered an ore body which averaged 14 feet in width. Assays on the ore ran as high as \$100 a ton; the average was \$87 a ton.79/

The company, which already owned the sixty stamp Gloster mill, decided to send the Shannon ore there for milling. To transport the ore, a bucket tramway* was to be built from the Shannon to the Gloster, a distance of about two and one-half miles. In addition to the tramway,* which was to be completed by July of 1916, an electrically driven hoist was installed at the mine.80/

The deepest shaft in the Shannon mine was only 200 feet below the surface when the Barnes-King Development Company took over in 1916. By 1917, two shifts were working to sink the shaft another 1,000 feet. Because the old pump could only remove 30 gallons of water a minute, work on the shaft had to be suspended during the high water season. As a result, a new pump capable of handling 300 gallons of water a minute, was installed in 1917.81/

Miners for the Barnes-King Development Company filled in the vacant space that was left each time a stope** was worked out. This procedure protected the mine, even though the walls of the Shannon were firm and required little timbering. As a result, no waste was run out of the mine, and when necessary, fill was brought in from the surface to complete the job.82/

According to The Montana Record-Herald (May 14, 1917), the Barnes-King Development Company owned a framing shed, blacksmith shop, boarding house, bungalow, and bunk house, in addition to the mine. The supervisor of the Shannon, Mr. Price, was described as a prudent man who operated the mine with foresight and caution.83/ The Shannon, in spite of Mr. Price, or because of him, was one of the few productive mines in the Marysville district in 1917.

The Bell Boy mine, located at the head of Towsley Gulch, was discovered by Henry P. Murray*** and George Frost around 1888. The two miners apparently built a small cabin and sank a 25-foot shaft at the Bell Boy before they took off to investigate rumors of strikes elsewhere.

*The tramway, which was under construction in 1916, was to be gravity operated. Descending buckets full of ore would haul the empty buckets back to the place of departure.

**A stope, according to The American Heritage Dictionary, is an excavation in the form of steps, made by the mining of ore from steeply inclined or vertical veins.

***Muriel Wollé (Montana Pay Dirt, 1963) referred to him as Bill; Jean Moore (Old West, Spring 1966) called him Harry. He was referred to as Henry P. Murray in the deed transfer announcement that appeared in The (Marysville) Mountaineer in 1892.

The next year, neither Frost nor Murray wanted to do the necessary assessment work on the mine, although Murray thought he saw free gold in the ore.84/

John Gleason agreed with Murray and took some of the ore to Helena for appraisal; the samples assayed at \$165 to the ton in gold.85/

Gleason, Frost, and Murray owned the Bell Boy in 1891, although the property was being worked under lease by W. C. Birkhead.* According to The Helena Journal (March 19, 1891), the Bell Boy shaft was only down 50 feet, but shipments of ore were being sent to a smelter in Helena nonetheless.86/

In 1892, the Bell Boy was owned and operated by the unusually competent Longmaid family. The following account of the mine's progress was taken from The (Marysville) Mountaineer (July 14, 1892):

The water is now well out of the Bell Boy mine. Extra men are being put on and the Messrs. Longmaid are pushing work on this property, which is doubtless one of the best in the district. The next clean-up will astonish those who predicted that the Bell Boy was a "pockety" mine.87/

The Bell Boy, still yielding good returns in 1895,88/ was seldom mentioned in later newspaper mining reports and the mine was standing idle when Alderson ("The Rejuvenation of the Mines of Marysville") visited the Marysville district in 1917.

The Bald Butte mine,** located about five miles southwest of Marysville, was considered to be old and overworked by 1886. As a result, the owners decided to close the mine and ten stamp mill, although both were reopened when an unexpected ledge was discovered in September of 1890. By spring of 1891, 400 feet of development work had been done on the new vein, and the old ten stamp mill was to be replaced with a larger one.89/

Ore from the Bald Butte, which averaged 100 tons a day in 1895, was taken from the mine by mule train. After being crushed it was sent to the new forty stamp mill, complete with twenty-four Frue vanners. The same engine that operated the machinery in the mill was used to run the generator,

*W. C. Birkhead was one of the first prospectors in the Silver Creek area. It was he that gave Murray and Frost advice on where to look for their mine.

**The Bald Butte mine is discussed in at least five different sources dating from 1891 to 1916. But it is not listed in the 1915 Lewis and Clark County record book, nor is it shown on the 1891 or 1916 mining maps. It is conceivable that the Bald Butte was worked under a different name at one time, which could be one reason why the claim is not shown on the maps or patented under the name of Bald Butte.

which produced electricity for the mine. Water from the creek was usually sufficient to run the mill, but 1895 was a dry year, and the owners found it necessary to sink a well.90/

In 1916, the mine was owned and operated by the Bald Butte Mining Company. Development was completed to a depth of 600 feet, but little ore below that point was found to be worth processing.91/ By 1917, the Bald Butte was closed, and like the Penobscot, Empire, and Bell Boy, it had little chance of being reopened in the foreseeable future.92/

MARYSVILLE: 1885-1895

The town of Marysville is located about 18 miles northwest of Helena; two and one-half miles from the summit ridge of the Rocky Mountains.^{93/} According to M. A. Leeson (*History of Montana: 1739-1885*) the town was a direct outgrowth of the Drumlummon discovery. People rushed into the area as soon as word of Cruse's strike got out. Tommy named the boisterous young camp Marysville, in honor of Mrs. Mary Ralston (nee Gregg), one of the town's first inhabitants.^{94/}



Marysville at the turn of the century

There were as many as 1,500 people in Marysville in 1877, and within three years the population was said to have doubled.^{95/} But most secondary sources regard the ten years between 1885 and 1895, as the most significant in the town's history; as a result, an attempt will be made to discuss Marysville as it was in those years, with an emphasis on the period from 1892 to 1895.*

*Source and time limitations are discussed in the Introduction, p. v.

In 1885, Randall H. Kemp was responsible for most of the information that was published about Marysville in The Helena Independent. The newspaper, a daily publication, usually carried one or two articles a month about the Marysville district, but unfortunately most of these reports told only about the mines. As a result, the description of the town in 1885, which had to be taken almost completely from the Helena paper,* is somewhat disjointed.

Mr. Kemp, a Marysville resident, opened his February (1885) article with a complaint that he was to repeat frequently throughout the year: "Local happenings worthy of note have been scarce in this section for some time past."^{76/} The rest of the article was rather tedious, except for the story of the capture and arrest of Joseph Johnson, who had stolen \$130 "from a Swede" at the Peterson Hotel in Marysville.

April proved to be somewhat more eventful than February. Severe storms were said to have prevented prospecting and surface work for several weeks; Marysville's numerous saloons must have done a rousing business for the duration of the turbulent weather. The town was still growing in 1885, and April also brought the announcement of plans for the construction of two new hotels, which would give Marysville a total of eight such establishments.^{97/} The completion of the new AOUW** lodge was reported one week later on April 30. The dedication of the new hall was to take place on May 27, and a great ball was planned to celebrate the event. The only "bad" news for the month was the possible existence of a cattle-stealing ring, which was reported to be under investigation.^{***}

Kemp was still unhappy about the "dullness of times" in May in 1885, although there was some prospecting going on to liven things up a bit. The whole cattle-stealing affair turned out to be like the mountain lion that "heaved and groaned and brought forth a mouse."^{99/} Apparently, after the arrests had been made and the lawyers had been retained, "not a hoof of stock was proven to be stolen."^{100/} The two accused parties left town soon afterwards, which may or may not be an indication of their guilt. For the remainder of 1885, most of the Marysville information in The Helena Independent was about the mining district. There was an exception in October though, a fire at the Jurgens and Price Sawmill. Apparently the fire occurred right before a large shipment of lumber was completed, and 10,000 feet of lumber burned, in addition to the mill.

*The earliest available Marysville newspaper, The Mountaineer, didn't begin publication until 1892.

**The Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded on August 8, 1883. There were 16 charter members; 14 of them were immediately elected to serve as officers. Randall Kemp was chosen to serve as the Recorder of the Silver Creek Lodge.

***By whom it is uncertain.

Despite the destruction caused by the fire, visitors to Marysville several weeks later described the town as "a booming little place and promises to be our best mining camp."¹⁰¹/

The Helena Journal published a comprehensive account of the mines and town of Marysville in March of 1891. The author of "The Marysville Mining Revival" reported 1,500 people lived in the town, 500 of whom were employed in the mines or in industries that were dependent on mining.

Two hundred students attended the large public school in 1891, a school that once employed nine teachers (apparently there were only four teachers, all female, in 1892). Three churches, Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist,** held regular services in addition to sponsoring socials, ice cream festivals, and picnic suppers. A number of lodges were also established in Marysville, and in 1891, The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Sons of America, the Sons of St. George, and The Knights of Pythias were all said to have enjoyed a thriving membership. The presence of two resident physicians, Drs. King and McNiven, is indicative of the prosperity, as well as the need of the Marysville community.*** The article included a description of 28 businesses, all of which appeared to be at least moderately active in 1891.***¹⁰²/

*According to M. A. Leeson, the business circle of Marysville in 1885 was as follows: R. H. Kemp, insurance agent; John H. Jurgens, postmaster; Young and Lynch, Fisher and Farrell, Mathews and Williams, Paul Reckman, P. D. Sullivan, saloon keepers; Dillon and Millairy, E. Peterson, James Sampson, P. J. Winston, hotel keepers; Conrad, Murth, Bach, Lauer and Dorrity, C. S. Matthews, Jurgens and Price, general merchants; besides those employed by the Montana Company's mills.

**See Appendix A for pictures of two of the churches as they are in 1974.

***See Appendix D, a list of members of the Drumlunmon Provident and Accident Insurance Association who were receiving relief in 1897, for some of the diseases that afflicted miners.

****The business circle of Marysville in 1891, was as follows: Charles E. Dudley, postmaster and drug store operator; L. L. Lush, Justice of the Peace and drug store operator with Dudley; William McKindrick, dry goods and clothing store owner; Charles McKindrick, news and confectionary store owner; Mrs. Ann Baker, managed The Star restaurant; R. Rothermel, manager of the Peterson Hotel; A. G. Turner, managed fruit and poultry store; Miss Annie Dillon, manager of the Drumlunmon Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaffer, managers of The Pacific Hotel; Charles S. Matthews, managed newsstand; William Simpson, manager of the Maskelyne Hotel; Joseph Mares, managed boot and shoe store; H. H. Pottting, managed grocery store; Otto Maedel, managed the only bakery in town; Mrs. Thorpe and Miss Campbell, managed the Bon Ton Hotel & Restaurant; F. A. Lightbody, manager of The American House Hotel; F. M. Collins, Nick Barty, Fisher & Farrell, managed liquor stores. In addition, Marysville had two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, three tailor shops, one tin shop, and a number of small industries.

The citizens of Marysville had high hopes for the continued growth and prosperity of their town in 1892. The editor of The Mountaineer went so far as to predict that "within a dozen years Helena will only be a suburb of Marysville."103/ The forecast was undoubtedly influenced by the recent influx of people into the town. These newcomers, and the extra freight that was arriving to reopen the Belmont mine, apparently kept the Northern Pacific Railroad extremely busy throughout the month of July.104/

But Marysville was also deficient in certain areas and of this the editor of The Mountaineer was well aware. The paper frequently advertised for a bank in notices like the following: "Marysville needs a banking house. A reliable bank, with the requisite capital, could do a business of \$50,000-\$75,000 per month from the start. We need a bank and must have one."105/ The bank, according to the paper, would receive the support of everyone in Marysville, Empire, and Bald Butte. It was also believed that the business from the northern part of the county, which was being developed in 1892, would also center in Marysville if a bank were established.

The need for a bank was not the only problem facing Marysville in 1892. The lack of good water may have been an issue prior to the publication of The Mountaineer, but it is from this source that one becomes aware of the problem. On July 14 one reads:

J. A. Hendricks has a fine spring of water, of a very superior quality, on his property on the hill west of the town and but a short distance away. With a good reservoir the supply of water is adequate for the demands of a large town. It is a pity that our people are compelled to drink water from wells, while this fine water is running to waste. A water company would be an excellent thing for the town.106/

The Mountaineer published numerous articles in 1892, on Marysville's need for a water company, but the solution to the problem was still on the drawing board three years later. The public, however, was becoming more aware of health and sanitation problems partly through the efforts of Dr. G. W. King, the Marysville Health Officer, who published an increasing number of notices regarding refuse disposal and public safety between 1892 and 1895.

The lack of a water company and bank continued to plague the area for several years, but a new foundry and machine shop were under construction by August of 1892. The new business was to be located on the spur track of the Northern Pacific Railroad, near the yard of the Helena Lumber Company, on property that had been purchased from John Rumpeling. The

foundry, which was to be completed by mid-September, was to be housed in a 2-story building that measured forty by seventy feet. Once completed, the foundry and machine shop were considered indispensable, a result of the extensive use of machinery in the Marysville district.^{107/}

By May of 1893, The Mountaineer was pushing for a sewage system, a harness and saddlery store, a merchant tailoring establishment, new business blocks, new residences, and of course, a bank. The editor of the paper also asked for men who could make Marysville the "Denver of Montana."^{108/}

An attempt was also made in 1893, to get the city incorporated:

Other places not one-third the size of Marysville are enjoying the benefits of incorporation. It will not cost to exceed \$50 to incorporate and that sum could be raised by subscription in thirteen minutes by the clock if some of our business men would take the initiative. Who will make the move?^{109/}

The move for incorporation was perhaps the result of the Depression of 1893, and the predictions being made by "croakers" in the area.* The "croakers" were those who denounced the construction of new businesses and buildings in Marysville, and predicted the town would soon be "an abiding place for only coyotes and owls."^{110/} The editor of The Mountaineer responded to the "croakers" in October of 1893:

Marysville must of necessity increase in population and when the present generation is dead and gone to their reward Marysville will be a great and populous mining center. Her mines are as durable as those of Cornwall and probably as extensive. Don't listen to the croakers but continue to build up the town. Every dollar invested in buildings will net you at least 33 percent interest on the investment.^{111/}

In the same month an article appeared praising Helena for its effort to forge ahead despite the depression and the financial stringency that accompanied hard times. Two railroads were being constructed to connect Helena with the outside world and "they are not merely newspaper railroads either and will be ready for traffic before the next annual election."^{112/} The author of the article denounced those who were just sitting and waiting for better times to happen, and encouraged the citizens of Marysville to become more enthusiastic about the development of their town.

*There had been little concern about incorporation while the town was enjoying what seemed to be unlimited prosperity. But the advent of hard times caused some to wonder about the future of their town, and they made an effort to insure its continued existence.

Despite the depression, A. H. Hershey was able to write an encouraging report on Marysville for Northwest Magazine (July 1895). According to the author of "Rich Mines Near Helena," Marysville had a population of 1,500 in 1895; another 3,000 were said to live in the immediate vicinity. Six teachers were now employed by the district to instruct the 270 students enrolled in the Marysville school. Five hundred of the town's citizens were registered to vote in 1895, if one can depend on the accuracy of Mr. Hershey's research.

According to Northwest Magazine, Marysville had three dry goods and clothing stores, four groceries, two drug stores, six hotels, two restaurants, three boot and shoe stores, three meat markets, two hardware stores, one bank (at last), one brewery, one livery stable, two jewelry stores, four fruit and confectionary stores, one lumber yard, one photograph gallery, one furniture store, two hay and grain stores, one bakery, one insurance agency, one opera house, two halls, two weekly papers, and a number of saloons.*¹¹³ But the town, despite outward appearances, was already starting to decline in 1895.

The Marysville Electric Light Works was established by E. A. Hayter, but he sold part interest in the firm to John Edgerton and George Berg in 1895.¹¹⁴ The plant, located in Marysville, was said to consist of 2,500-light Thompson and Huston dynamos and two 60 h.p. engines and boilers. In addition, there were three miles of wiring in the town.**¹¹⁵

The Marysville Electric Light Works also owned a spring, 500 feet above Main Street, that produced 40,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. Since the town's water supply still came from wells, local officials encouraged the firm to establish a water company that would furnish water for the entire town,¹¹⁶ but Hayter, Edgerton, and Berg rejected the plan.

According to Hershey, stages ran from Marysville to the Granite Butte, Jay Gould, Poorman, Bald Butte, and Penobscot mines on a regular basis. Marysville also benefited from the services of Western Union and the Rocky Mountain Company, both of which had offices in town in 1895.¹¹⁷

Most news articles published in The Mountaineer were concerned with the town and the mines of Marysville, but by 1895, a noticeable change could be detected in the tone of the paper. A much larger section of The Mountaineer was being devoted to world, country, and state news. "From the Telegraph," a feature section of the newly established Marysville Messenger, told all about developments in St. Louis, Pittsburg, and New York; Marysville news usually made the back page. Perhaps it was the influence of The Marysville Messenger and/or the lack of activity in the town that caused The Mountaineer to include fewer articles on Marysville after 1894.

*Hershey forgot to include the foundry and machine shop in his inventory.

**According to The Mountaineer, electric lights were installed in the opera house in February of 1893.

Despite a general lack of interest in local events, a crusade for improved public safety and sanitation was launched by The Marysville Messenger in 1895. The townspeople were advised to bury their dead animals, to wash their hands before milking the cows, and to remove rubbish from streets and doorways. Editors of the paper felt clean air was as important as clean water; in May and June they published a series of articles on "The Garbage Question." The populace, if it didn't see fit to build the crematory advocated by The Marysville Messenger, was encouraged to at least bury their garbage outside of town.

The problem of clean water was of special interest to The Marysville Messenger, and on April 20, 1895, a long letter to the editor was published from the Montana Company's Manager, R. T. Bayliss. Bayliss had taken water samples from various wells in Marysville and sent them to Professor C. F. Chandler of New York for analysis. There was a great deal of sickness in Marysville in 1895, and the observant Bayliss thought part of the problem might stem from water contamination. The wells sunk in the immediate vicinity of the town were thought to be contaminated with urine and house drainings. Although the reports from Chandler were inconclusive there was an indication of danger to Marysville residents who continued to use certain wells. Bayliss urged everyone to use the water from the stand-pipe in front of the Montana Company's office until some action could be taken, as water from that pipe had been tested and declared safe for human consumption.

Bayliss' letter seemed to start the wheels of progress turning, for the next week, on April 27, The Marysville Messenger reported:

A number of citizens are contemplating organizing a Company for the purpose of supplying pure water to the inhabitants of Marysville. They propose to place the capital stock at \$15,000 in order to build a first class plant. As soon as a sufficient number of patrons have been obtained to justify the undertaking it will get rolling. Mr. R. T. Bayliss of the Montana Company offered to take \$5,000 of the stock.^{118/}

Despite the enthusiasm generated by Bayliss' letter in April, the residents of Marysville were still only talking about a water company in September, much to the disgust of the editor of The Marysville Messenger.

But a once prosperous town that was losing businesses and citizens could hardly consider developing a new industry. Marysville, like many other mining camps in 1895, had seen better days. An attempt was made through local newspapers to get eastern capitalists to visit the mines and develop them. But Marysville, which was ultimately dependent on mining for its growth and development, was unable to generate the necessary interest to keep many of the mines in operation.

Transportation

Marysville residents were dependent on ox teams and horse drawn wagons to furnish them with supplies prior to 1887. The mountainous terrain made for slow, difficult hauls; however, and in winter, storms and drifting snow posed additional transportation problems. But in 1887, the growing mining camp came to the attention of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and the two giants were soon racing to complete the first railroad from Helena to Marysville.119/

The Northern Pacific chose to build its railroad through the hills and above the gulches that led to town, and to enter Marysville by way of a long trestle across Sawmill Gulch. The Great Northern built its railroad east of Scratch Gravel Hills, and followed a steep grade all the way up Silver Creek (this is the route of the present road into town). The Northern Pacific won the race to the head of the canyon, which was the only entrance to the Marysville Valley, and proceeded to build a station at the most desirable location. When the Great Northern arrived at the head of Sawmill Gulch it discovered the Northern Pacific was already there. The Northern Pacific refused to give the Great Northern permission to build under its trestle, so the Great Northern had to build a station one-quarter mile below the town.*120/ Both railroads built turntables at the end of the line and on them engines were swung around to "hold trains back as they slipped down the tracks into the Helena Valley."121/

The Northern Pacific sent trains to and from Marysville twice daily, and apparently there was little trouble until the nationwide Pullman Strike broke out in 1894. For weeks, Northern Pacific officials were plagued with reports of accidents, violence, and bridge burnings along their lines.122/ Marysville became involved sometime in mid-July when a large crowd gathered to see the first train into town in three weeks. Two armed deputy marshalls were perched on the cowcatcher when the inexperienced train crew began having trouble with the turntable. The unlucky group proceeded to run the forward engine truck into the ground, which brought cries of "Scab! Scab!" from the onlooking crowd.**123/

The deputies, who remained in town overnight, had trouble getting food and lodging. They also spent part of the evening exchanging harsh words with some of the townspeople. The following morning word reached Helena that a riot had broken out in Marysville and that several people had lost their lives.124/ (!)

*It was partly due to this inconvenience, and partly due to the steep, hazardous grade up Silver Creek that caused the Great Northern to discontinue service to Marysville within two years.

**According to The Marysville Messenger, most of the yelling was done by the young boys in the crowd.

Much to the embarrassment of the local citizenry, the next train from Helena brought a carload of United States troops* to Marysville to suppress the violence. The editor of The Marysville Gazette blamed the deputy marshalls for the trouble** and was quick to point out that there was "no need for troops in orderly Marysville."^{125/} Since there was no riot to suppress, the troops were called back to Helena, and Marysville soon returned to normal.^{126/}

The Northern Pacific Railroad continued to serve the residents of Marysville until 1925. In June of that year the Railway Commission granted the Northern Pacific permission to tear up the twelve and one-half miles of track that ran from Marysville to Clough Junction.

The decision was based on figures taken from the 1917 to 1922 Northern Pacific financial statements. Total revenue for the period was said to be \$28,089, while operating expenses ran close to \$145,698. After paying \$14,276 in taxes, the net loss for the five year period was estimated at close to \$132,000. Necessary track repairs to the Marysville Branch of the Northern Pacific would have cost the railroad an additional \$150,000.

There were only 50 families in Marysville in 1925, and by running the trains once a week the Northern Pacific found it was still operating at a loss. So the railroad that raced to Marysville in 1887, raced to tear up those same tracks in 1925.^{127/}

Politics

Marysville had at least three newspapers in the 1890's,*** but The Mountaineer seemed to be more interested in political issues than either of the other two papers. The editor of The Mountaineer was extremely outspoken and published numerous political articles, especially during the 1892 presidential campaign. As a result, most of the information included in this section of the report was taken from The Mountaineer.

*Under the command of Captain Hinchy.

**The deputies, argued the editor, were hired to guard the trestles and should therefore have stayed on board the train. Any trouble would then have been avoided.

***The Marysville Gazette, The Mountaineer, and The Marysville Messenger are on microfilm at the Montana Historical Society. Other secondary sources suggest the existence of a fourth paper called The Berry Picker. In addition, the first issue of The Marysville Messenger (January 19, 1895) referred to The Mirror which apparently merged with the defunct Gazette to form The Marysville Messenger. It is uncertain at this point whether or not The Mirror was a Marysville publication.

The following article was published on July 14, 1892, and exemplifies the tone of most of The Mountaineer's political editorials. It is reproduced here in its entirety to preserve the original emotional appeal of the author:

The Republican and Democratic press of the country in abeyance to orders from its masters, the millionaires and monopolists, have commenced hurling their javelins of mud at General Weaver, the People's Party candidate for President. The exigencies that put General Weaver in the presidential race are as great as those which put Lincoln in nomination for the presidency. Weaver's election is the only thing that will avert revolution in this country. The old parties have been tried and found wanting. They have alike legislated for the rich--to the disadvantage of the great middle and working classes, and today on every hand we witness the gloomy spectacle of the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer. This will continue if either of the old parties shall succeed till the horrors of Homestead will be duplicated all over the land, and finally, republican government will be blotted out amid scenes more appalling than those of the French revolution. As you value the liberties of your country; as you prize America's glorious free institutions, and traditions of heroism and valor of the fathers of this glorious republic, the Mountaineer admonishes and entreats of every voter to cast aside and forget past political affiliations and vote and work for the success of the People's party in the coming election. Elect General Weaver president and America will move on to prosperity and greatness with all classes happy, prosperous, and contented.128/

The election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States was naturally a great disappointment to the editor of The Mountaineer. But the opinionated journalist did not refrain from voicing his displeasure; in October of 1893, he wrote:

The change from Harrison to Cleveland reminds us of the change resulting when a man, wishing to raise mules, changed the jackasses and gets mules just the same. There is not a whit of difference between the work of Harrison and the work of Grover, except in the change of men here and there in public positions, so the one lot of thieves can rest while the other is at work and then in 3 years change again. O, we are great people, and the Jew is master of the United States.*129/

Although the above editorial was aimed at the President of the United States, The Mountaineer was careful to disparage the Congress as well. In a poem published on the front page of the October 26 (1893) issue, one reads:

That Congress

It's a curious kind o' Congress, with a curious
kind o' style;
Could get there in a minute, an' they're makin'
it a mile;
An' they're provin' to the country that they neither
sow nor reap.
An' that speeches won't make peaches, an' that
Talk
Ain't

Cheap!

It's a kind o' curious Congress, for it fusses
an' it frets;
Like a man who's got the money, but keeps stavin'
off his debts;
An' they're provin' to the country that they're dead,
or half asleep;
An' that speeches won't make peaches, an' that
Talk
Ain't

Cheap! 130/

It should be remembered the country was in the midst of a depression in 1893. Economic problems and pressures, then, and now, often cause policy reviewers to do more faultfinding than would occur during periods of greater economic stability.

*Astonishingly enough, the following statement appeared in the same column as the above editorial: "Every form or profession of religion that permits its possessor, or professor to hate, or to revile, or to speak ill, or disrespectfully of the religious belief of another, is a very base counterfeit of the genuine article, and The Mountaineer despises such hypocrisy."

Englishmen, Indians, Indigents, and Women

Englishmen who came to Montana from the mines of Cornwall were apparently one of the few accepted outside influences in Marysville in the 1890's. According to the editor of The Marysville Gazette (August 16, 1894), Cornishmen were "orderly, industrious, and intelligent, and a blessing to any camp."¹³¹ If the townspeople were as positive about the Cornish miners as the newspaper, it is little wonder that so many of them chose to settle and build their homes in the Marysville area.

The warm reception given the former residents of Cornwall was certainly not extended to include the native Americans living in the vicinity. The Mountaineer, angry at Indians in the Dog Creek area, published the following editorial in October of 1893, entitled "Kill the Red Devils":

Parties who have been hauling wood from the head of Dog Creek report unusual numbers of elk in that vicinity, but as they are protected by the new game law, they are not molested by the whites. We are told that a band of Indians are now in that section killing them wherever they are found, taking nothing away but hides and horns. If this report is true, the red devils should be made to pay the penalty. There is no use of Montanians preserving game for Indians who, if they stay at home, are fed by the government.¹³²

In July of 1892, a vigilance committee was formed in Butte "to rid the city of its bums and tough characters." Many Marysville residents, when they learned of the committee, feared the "undesirables" leaving Butte would choose to settle in their fair city. A notice, published in the July 14 issue of The Mountaineer, advised authorities to prevent any of the newcomers from even entering the town, a precaution the paper thought would protect Marysville from any acts of depredation.

The following week (July 21, 1892), a poem appeared on the front page of The Mountaineer. The editor of the paper apparently felt there was no discrepancy between the July 14 warning and the message contained within the poem, which read as follows:

A Yellow Dog

A yellow dog was cuffed and kicked,
And other dogs on him were "sicked,"
And boys would often him assail,
And fasten tin-cans to his tail;
But when a maiden young and fair
Fell in the river he was there,
For he recalled the crust she gave
A yellow dog.

So, if we haven't, let's begin
Good-will of all we meet to win;
And though a man looked poor and tough,
We'll kick him not for like enough
A noble heart may beat within
A yellow dog.134/

On June 5, 1895, Mrs. Emma DeVoe Smith organized the Woman's Equal Suffrage Society in Marysville, Montana. Dr. Mary Atwater* was elected president of the group, which vowed to agitate for equal suffrage until the cause was won. The Marysville Messenger, which reported the event, claimed to be supportive of the society, but took a stand against extending the vote to non-taxpaying women.135/

A number of articles appeared in local papers to discuss "The Woman Question" in the mid-1890's. One writer felt that it was up to men to run the farms, stores, and railroads. They were also to make the laws, and run the military. The same writer then posed the question "What is left for women?" and answered it himself: "To make the men." (!) (Or to make the women that made the men) He apparently believed, as did many others, that the greatest contribution women could make to society was to raise the men who would later run the country.136/

The following article was published in The Mountaineer, which may or may not have been concerned about women's rights. It was a response to a man who had asked The Washington Star how women "killed time." Apparently one woman, who lived in a nine room house with her husband and two children, kept a statistical record of her household duties for a period of one year. The results:

Lunches put up - 1,157; meals ordered - 963; deserts made - 172;
lamps filled - 328; rooms dusted - 2,259; times dressed children -
786; visits received - 897; visits paid - 167; books read - 88;
papers read - 553; stories read aloud - 234; games played - 329;
church services attended - 125; articles mended - 1,236;
articles of clothing made - 120; fancy articles made - 56;
letters written - 426; hours in music - 20½; hours in Sunday
school work - 208; hours in gardening - 49; sick days - 44;
amusements attended - 10.

Besides the above, the woman nursed two children through the measles, completely cleaned her house twice, put up 75 jars of pickles and preserves, made seven trips to the dentist, polished silver, and nursed a sick friend for a week, besides the many small duties she performed but didn't take the time to record.137/

*Dr. Mary B. Atwater was the surgeon for the Gold Leaf Company at Empire in 1893. This may have been the same woman that became president of the Woman's Equal Suffrage Society in 1895.

Entertainment

Local newspapers indicate there were a number of activities, some more socially acceptable than others, going on in Marysville in the 1890's. Much of the town's more conventional entertainment was provided by church socials, which were apparently quite popular with the local citizenry. In July of 1892, the Methodist Church sponsored an ice cream and strawberry festival, which was followed one week later by a garden party (held by Mrs. Charles Mayger and her cronies) to raise money for the Episcopal Church. Not to be outdone, the ladies of the Catholic Church planned their big celebration for the next month (August 16); proceeds from the social were to pay for improvements to the church property.138/

Speaking and spelling contests were held at the Marysville school, but J. K. Bramble, editor of The Marysville Gazette, felt the town needed something more. According to him, Marysville had little, if any, society because people were too busy "going after money." Bramble suggested the citizens of Marysville begin to take the time to meet, converse, and exchange ideas, since they seemed to do little intermingling outside of the churches, except for an occasional party. He also felt the town's young people needed to know more than theology and dancing, and encouraged the establishment of a literary or Shakespearean society.*139/

Other "proper" entertainments in the 1890's included candy pulls, dominoe parties, and Professor Frazer's dancing classes. The Marysville Brass Band gave occasional concerts, and the Old Folks Whist Club, which was organized in 1895, provided entertainment for a number of married couples.140/

Throughout the 1880's and 1890's, the Fourth of July was probably the most important annual celebration in Marysville. Visitors were said to have come from miles around to join in the festivities. According to The Marysville Gazette, the 1894 celebration started at 9:30 a.m. with a parade to the grand stand. After listening to the usual Fourth of July oration, everyone was reported to have gone home for dinner, returning in the afternoon for a variety of games and races.** A party at

*Apparently the Marysville Dramatic Club, which specialized in melodramas like "The Maniac Lover," didn't add the cultural touch to the town that Bramble was searching for.

**Cash prizes were offered to the winners of the horse race, drilling contest, slow horse race, heat race, greased sole race, boys foot race, mens foot race, bun eating contest, wheelbarrow race, and tug of war.

McKendrick's Hall (with music for dancing provided by the Marysville Band) concluded the day's merrymaking. According to The Marysville Gazette, everyone was happy on July 4, 1894, and "there were very few cases of intoxication (!) and only one or two fights."141/



Fourth of July was an important celebration for Marysville residents

McKendrick's Hall served the Marysville community in many ways. On May 18, 1893, it apparently housed a major boxing match between Charles Sherman of San Francisco and Kid M'Guinness of Butte. The fight was for the middle weight championship of Montana. According to The Mountaineer, people came from as far as Salt Lake to see the fight, which was sponsored by the Marysville Athletic Club.142/

Drilling contests were also a popular pastime in the Marysville area. On July 14, 1892, The Mountaineer announced one of the more important matches:

Frank Murray and Ed Williams are matched for a drilling contest, to take place next Saturday for \$20 a side, both to drill fifteen minutes. This will probably be one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed in Montana. "Daisy" Johnson is Murray's trainer and Williams will be handled by one of the expert drillers from the Mining Congress at Helena. Special trains will run every half hour on the afternoon of the match. The bandstand will be used as a receptacle for bouquets intended for the principals in the match.143/

The contest took place as scheduled, and according to The Mountaineer, "thousands assembled" to see Frank and Ed battle for the world's drilling record. But "the rock was rent asunder" by Ed Williams' terrific blows and the referee was forced to "declare the match and all bets off." The contest was to be redrilled the following week and special trains were again to be provided for the event.144/

Boxing matches and drilling contests may have furnished occasional entertainment for the hard working miner, but such events could hardly have replaced the excitement that must have been provided by Marysville's numerous saloons. "Must have" is used in the preceding sentence because very little was covered in the local newspapers on this less acceptable form of entertainment. The Mountaineer did publish the following report in 1893:

There were several instances of unpleasantness in town last Monday morning. One man got his face pushed in and another had his ear shoved around on the back of his neck. Too much song and dance water was the cause.145/

Perhaps the town was really starting to settle down by the time the local papers began publication, but more than likely the night life of Marysville is just one more of the town's secrets that remains to be uncovered.

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Louis Levine, Taxation of Mines in Montana, (New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1919), p. 21.
- 2/ Helena Independent, May 23, 1885, p. 4.
- 3/ Charles W. Goodale, "The Drumlummon Mine, Marysville, Montana" (Salt Lake Meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1914), p. 2095.
- 4/ Goodale, p. 2096.
- 5/ M. A. Leeson, History of Montana: 1739-1885, (Chicago: Warnox, Beers, and Company, 1885), p. 754.
- 6/ Record Book of Mining Claims, Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, 1915.
- 7/ Jean-Michael Moore, "Silver Creek Reminiscences," (Old West, Spring 1966), pp. 16-17.
- 8/ Joaquin Miller, An Illustrated History of the State of Montana, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1894), pp. 416-417.
- 9/ Ibid.
- 10/ Independent Record, June 29, 1958, p. 7.
- 11/ Moore, pp. 16-17.
- 12/ Leeson, p. 1194.
- 13/ Merrill G. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole, A History of Montana, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1957), Vol. II, p. 208.
- 14/ Muriel S. Wolle, Montana Pay Dirt, (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1963), p. 100.
- 15/ Moore, p. 17.
- 16/ Montana Newspaper Association, Great Falls, Montana, (MS Montana Historical Society), December 4, 1933.
- 17/ Ibid.
- 18/ Wolle, p. 102.
- 19/ Helena Independent, (MS Montana Historical Society, Miscellaneous clipping), April 14, 1940.

- 20/ Jessie Wilhort Mola, "Historic Marysville, Montana," (MS Montana Historical Society), July 1971, p. 4.
- 21/ Moore, p. 17.
- 22/ Helena Independent, (MS Montana Historical Society, Miscellaneous clipping), April 14, 1940.
- 23/ Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, p. 6.
- 24/ Helena Independent, (MS Montana Historical Society, Miscellaneous clipping), April 14, 1940.
- 25/ Wolle, p. 102.
- 26/ Moore, p. 20.
- 27/ Index Location of Quartz, Book D, Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, p. 267.
- 28/ Wolle, p. 104.
- 29/ "He Owned the Richest Mine of Its Day," (MS Montana Historical Society, unidentified clipping), 1919.
- 30/ Wolle, p. 104.
- 31/ "He Owned the Richest Mine of Its Day," (MS Montana Historical Society, unidentified clipping), 1919.
- 32/ Letter from J. Henry Longmaid to Mrs. L. E. Howey, July 12, 1904.
- 33/ Leeson, p. 754.
- 34/ Letter from J. Henry Longmaid to Mrs. L. E. Howey, July 12, 1904.
- 35/ Wolle, p. 104.
- 36/ Leeson, p. 217.
- 37/ "He Owned the Richest Mine of Its Day," (MS Montana Historical Society, unidentified clipping), 1919.
- 38/ Moore, p. 20.
- 39/ Wolle, p. 105.
- 40/ Helena Independent, July 25, 1885, p. 3.

- 41/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 1.
- 42/ Helena Independent, July 25, 1885, p. 3.
- 43/ Wolle, p. 105.
- 44/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
- 45/ Mountaineer, May 4, 1893, p. 1.
- 46/ Marysville Messenger, February 9, 1895, p. 3.
- 47/ "He Owned the Richest Mine of Its Day," (MS Montana Historical Society, unidentified clipping), 1919.
- 48/ Ibid.
- 49/ Unidentified clipping (MS Montana Historical Society, Order Book), 1883.
- 50/ Helen F. Sanders, History of Montana (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1913), p. 459.
- 51/ Report from George Attwood, general manager, to the Montana Company, Ltd, (MS Montana Historical Society), March 26, 1883, pp. 19-25.
- 52/ Leeson, pp. 753-754.
- 53/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 1.
- 54/ Wolle, p. 104.
- 55/ Index to Deeds, Book 1, Lewis and Clark County Courthouse, 1865, p. 520.
- 56/ Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, p. 6.
- 57/ Ibid.
- 58/ Sanders, p. 459.
- 59/ Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, p. 6.
- 60/ Montana Record-Herald, May 14, 1917, p. 3.
- 61/ Ibid.
- 62/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.
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- 64/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.
- 65/ Wolle, p. 105.
- 66/ Moore, p. 22.
- 67/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.
- 68/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
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- 71/ Ibid.
- 72/ Wolle, pp. 105-106.
- 73/ A. H. Hershey, "Rich Mines Near Helena," (Northwest Magazine, July 1895), p. 22.
- 74/ Wolle, pp. 105-106.
- 75/ Montana Record-Herald, May 14, 1917, p. 3.
- 76/ Moore, pp. 21-22.
- 77/ Ibid.
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- 79/ Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, p. 6.
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- 81/ Montana Record-Herald, May 14, 1917, p. 3.
- 82/ Ibid.
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- 84/ Moore, p. 23.
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- 86/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.
- 87/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
- 88/ A. H. Hershey, "Rich Mines Near Helena," (Northwest Magazine, July 1895), pp. 21-22.
- 89/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.

- 90/ Marysville Messenger, February 9, 1895, p. 3.
- 91/ Montana Daily Record, April 8, 1916, p. 6.
- 92/ Montana Record-Herald, May 14, 1917, p. 3.
- 93/ A. H. Hershey, "Rich Mines Near Helena," (Northwest Magazine, July 1895), p. 16.
- 94/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 1.
- 95/ Independent Record, June 29, 1958, p. 7.
- 96/ Helena Independent, February 1, 1885, p. 3.
- 97/ Helena Independent, April 17, 1885, p. 3.
- 98/ Helena Independent, April 30, 1885, p. 4.
- 99/ Helena Independent, May 23, 1885, p. 4.
- 100/ Ibid.
- 101/ Helena Independent, October 7, 1885, p. 3.
- 102/ Helena Journal, March 19, 1891, p. 3.
- 103/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 2.
- 104/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
- 105/ Ibid.
- 106/ Ibid.
- 107/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 3.
- 108/ Mountaineer, May 25, 1893, p. 3.
- 109/ Mountaineer, October 26, 1893, p. 2.
- 110/ Ibid.
- 111/ Ibid.
- 112/ Ibid.

- 113/ A. H. Hershey, "Rich Mines Near Helena," (Northwest Magazine, July 1895), pp. 16-17.
- 114/ Ibid.
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- 116/ Ibid., p. 17.
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- 118/ Marysville Messenger, April 27, 1895, p. 3.
- 119/ Burlingame and Toole, pp. 209-210.
- 120/ Wolle, p. 105.
- 121/ Unidentified clipping in Great Falls Tribune (MS Montana Historical Society), June 1958.
- 122/ Marysville Gazette, July 19, 1894, p. 1.
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- 124/ Ibid., p. 1.
- 125/ Ibid., p. 1.
- 126/ Ibid., p. 1.
- 127/ Montana Newspaper Association, Great Falls, Montana (MS Montana Historical Society), June 19, 1925.
- 128/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 2.
- 129/ Mountaineer, October 26, 1893, p. 2.
- 130/ Mountaineer, October 26, 1893, p. 1.
- 131/ Marysville Gazette, August 16, 1894, p. 1.
- 132/ Mountaineer, October 26, 1893, p. 2.
- 133/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 2.
- 134/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 1.
- 135/ Marysville Messenger, June 15, 1895, p. 3.

- 136/ Marysville Gazette, January 25, 1894, p. 3.
- 137/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 1.
- 138/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
- 139/ Marysville Gazette, January 18, 1894, p. 2.
- 140/ Marysville Messenger, January 19, 1895, p. 3.
- 141/ Marysville Gazette, July 5, 1894, p. 3.
- 142/ Mountaineer, May 11, 1893, p. 3.
- 143/ Mountaineer, July 14, 1892, p. 3.
- 144/ Mountaineer, July 21, 1892, p. 3.
- 145/ Mountaineer, May 11, 1893, p. 3.

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The Marysville Messenger, January 19, 1895 - September 21, 1895.

The Montana Daily Record (Helena), April 8, 1916.

The Montana Record-Herald (Helena), May 14, 1917 - July 12, 1939.

The Montana Standard (Butte), February 20, 1966.

The (Marysville) Mountaineer, July 14, 1892 - October 26, 1893.

APPENDIX A

Photographs



Site "AA"



Site "AB"



Site "AC"



Site "AD"



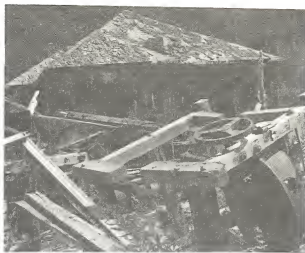
Site "AE"



Site "AF"



Site "AG"



Site "AH"



Site "AI"



Site "AJ"



Site "AK"



Site "AL"



Site "AM"



Site "AN"



Site "AO"



Site "AP"



Site "AQ"



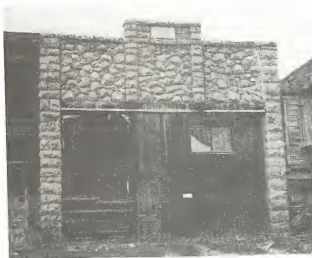
Site "AR"



Site "AS"



Site "AT"



Site "AU"



Site "AV"



Site "AW"



Site "AX"



Site "AY"



Site "AZ"



Site "BB"



Site "BC"



Site "BD"



Site "BE"



Site "BP"



Site "BG"



Site "BH"



Site "BI"



Site "BJ"



Site "Bk"



Site "BL"



Site "BM"



Site "BN"



Site "BO"



Site "BP"



Site "BQ"



Site "BR"



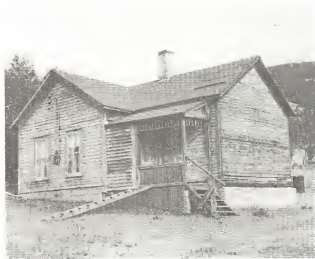
Site "BS"



Site "BT"



Site "BU"



Site "BV"



Site "BW"



Site "BX"



Site "BY"



Site "BZ"



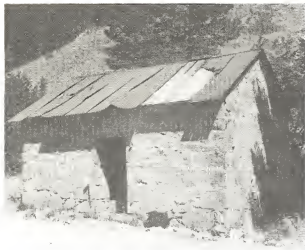
Site "CA"



Site "CB"



Site "CC"



Site "CD"



Site "CE"



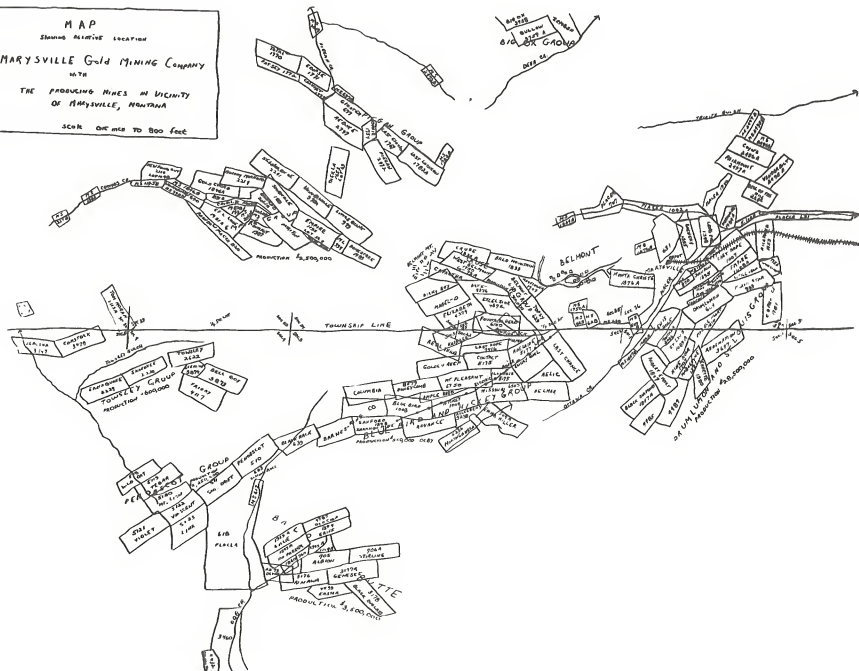
Site "CF"

APPENDIX B

Shoring	Active	Location

THE PRODUCING MINES IN VICINITY
OF MISSOULA, MONTANA

Scale One inch To 100 feet



APPENDIX C
Copy of Old Book on Patented Mining Claims

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM (QUARTZ MINES)	T R			PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
		S	N	W		
81	Placer	1	11	5	--	--
--	Placer	36	11	5	Rein's Dahlberg, et al.	Helena
124	Placer	3	11	5	--	--
134	Placer	2	11	5	--	--
144	Placer	32	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
186	Placer	21	12	6	Sanford & Longmaid	Helena
509	Emma Miller & MS	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
510	Penobscot	4	11	6	J. H. Longmaid	Helena
511	Snow Drift	4	11	6	J. H. Longmaid	Helena
604	Drumlummon	36	12	6	St. Paul Mng. Co.	Butte
617	Mill Site	4	11	6	J. H. Longmaid	Helena
618	Placer	4	11	6	--	--
628	Belmont & MS	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
629	Topsy & MS	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
630	Mill Site	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
639	Black Hawk	3	11	6	A. G. Floweree	Helena
643	Sitting Bull	4	11	6	--	--
697	Gloster & MS	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C. Co.	c/o C. Swartz, Butte Butte
705	Abion	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters Helena
706	Sterling & MS	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters Helena
707	Placer	35	12	6	--	--
870	Mayger & MS	36	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
871	--	36	12	6	--	--
896	Placer	28	11	6	C. H. Bray	Helena
978	Whipperwill & MS	33	12	6	Gold Cord G.M. Co.	c/o J.A. Walsh Helena
979	Little Giant	34	12	6	--	--
992	Pine Tree	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
993	North Star	36	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
1002	Placer	36	12	6	A. Rumping, et al.	Marysville
1003	Blue Bird	3	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1004	Hickey & MS	3	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1007	Last Hope	36	12	6	Wm Mayger, et al.	Helena
1008	Empire & MS	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1013	Mill Site	27	12	6	--	--
1014	Mill Site	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	c/o Swartz, Butte
1056	Monarch	36	12	6	--	--
1089	St. Louis & MS	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1142	Placer	24	11	6	--	--
1150	Piegan & MS	22	12	6	AG Clarke, et al.	Helena
1195	Empire & MS	33	12	6	Gold Cord Mng. Co.	c/o J.A. Walsh, Helena

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	S	T R		PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
			N	W		
1197	Placer	36	11	6	--	--
1298	Sandford	3	11	6	D.H. Shannon, et al.	Marysville
1314	Placer	31	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1344	Griff	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
1345	Dr. Parker & MS	9	11	6	--	--
*1349	Long Fox	36	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1355	Brewery	36	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1376	Monte Christo & MS	35	12	6	C.B. Power	Helena
1395	Johnson & MS	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
*1429	Oak Grove #2	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1430	Oak Grove #2	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
*1493	Frac #2	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1515	Marble Heart	1	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1653	Thelka	27	12	6	John Larson, et al.	Marysville
1659	Placer	21	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	C. Swartz, Butte
1660	Placer	21	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	c/o C. Swartz, Butte
1705	Nine Hour	1	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1706	Little Giant	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1709	Mayflower	35	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1750	W. Belmont & MS	34	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
1751	G. D. Prentice	36	12	6	Cruse Mtn. C.M.C.	c/o Muth, Helena
1752	Wood Chopper	31	12	5	R.S. Hale	Helena
*1752	G.D. Prentice	31	12	5	Cruse Mtn., C.M.C.	c/o Muth, Helena
*1753	Richmond	31	12	6	Cruse Mtn., C.M.C.	c/o Muth, Helena
1754	Ophir	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1769	E. Gloster	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1770	Total	28	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1771	Eclysse	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1772	Patsey	28	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
*1773	Calumet	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1781	Maskelyne	1	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1782	Last Frue & MS	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Swartz
1789	Placer	33	12	5	--	--
1832	Smithville	33	12	6	Red Mt. Con. MC	c/o J. J. Tooney, Helena
1833	Bald Mt.	35	12	6	Gold Cord M. Co.	J.A. Walsh, Helena
1834	Cruse & MS	34	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
*1845	Chrysolite Placer	32	12	6	Gold Cord Mng. Co.	c/o Walsh, Helena
1846	Gold Cord & MS	32	12	6	Gold Cord Mng. Co.	c/o Walsh, Helena
1847	Robert Emmet	1	11	6	Drumlummon Mining Company	c/o Wm Muth, Helena
1857	Black Diamond	1	11	6	--	--
1863	Ball Mountain	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse, Est.	Helena
1919	Rainbow Placer	33	12	6	Gold Cord Mng. Co.	c/o Walsh, Helena
*1920	Jewel Placer	34	12	6	Gold Cord Mng. Co.	c/o Walsh, Helena

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	T		R	PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
		S	N	W		
1931	Gold Cord Mining Co.	33	12	6	J.A. Walsh	Helena
1947	Larson & MS	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
1948	Springville	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
1959	Lillie & MS	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
1960	Langton & MS	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
1980	Jeanette	1	11	6	Marysville Mng.Co.	c/o O. Byrnes, Helena Gould
1983	Homesteak	34	12	6	A.J. Seligman, et al.	c/o Ellis & Co.,
1984	North Side	36	12	6	--	--
1987	Summit & MS	33	12	6	--	--
1988	Puritan & MS	33	12	6	Z & C Co.	Helena
1989	Hopeful	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
1994	ML	34	12	6	--	--
*2060	Cornocopia & MS	33	12	6	Gold Cord Mng.Co.	Walsh, Helena
2061	Broncho & MS	33	12	6	Gold Cord Mgn.Co.	Walsh, Helena
2065	Lewis	1	11	6	--	--
2066	Montana	1	11	6	--	--
2076	Keystone MS	1	11	6	Drumlummon M. Co.	Butte
2114	New Found Out	33	12	6	F.S. Sizer, et al.	Dos Cabezas, Arizona
2115	Tom Moran & MS	32	12	6	F.S. Sizer, et al.	Dos Cabezas, Arizona
2186	Placer	15	11	5	--	--
2213	Placer	5	11	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
2214	Monday Morning	28	12	6	J.K. Scott	Helena
2229	Earthquake	5	11	6	Home Mining Co.	c/o B. Price, Marysville
2230	Shakopee	4	11	6	J.H. Rumping	Dubuque, Iowa
2241	St. Lawrence & MS	32	12	6	Nettie Dorothy	Marysville
2282	Bell of the Hill	31	12	5	J.P. Porter	Helena
2472	Piegan & MS	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Swartz, Butte
2495	Vanderbilt & MS	30	12	5	M & M Co.	Butte
2496	Cazota & MS	30	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
*2497	Fairmont & MS	31	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
2622	Towsley	4	11	6	Towsley, Mrs. Co.	Marysville
2797	Rebuke	27	12	6	--	--
3176	Kenowa	9	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	Helena
3177	Genesee & MS	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
3178	Black Douglas	10	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
3196	Rose Densmore & MS	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
3197	Alpine	15	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
3460	Placer	9	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o Walters, Helena
3477	Jerresha	5	11	6	A.J. Seligman, et al.	C.F. Ellis & Co.

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	S	T	R	PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
			N	W		
3478	Comstock	5	11	6	Dr. M.M. Dean, et al.	Helena
3497	Placer	2	11	5	--	--
3697	Redemption	1	11	6	Marysville Mng. Co.	c/o James Deering, Helena
3756	Big Ox	23	12	6	Big Ox Mng & R.C.	c/o G.W. Fulton, Marysville
3757	Big Bear	23	12	6	Big Ox Mng & R.C.	c/o G.W. Fulton, Marysville
3758	Zembsch	23	12	6	Big Ox Mng & R.C.	c/o G.W. Fulton, Marysville
3759	--	23	12	6	Big Ox Mng & R.C.	c/o G.W. Fulton, Marysville
3836	Big Ox Placer	13	12	6	Big Ox Mng & R.C.	c/o G.W. Fulton, Marysville
3873	Bell Boy	4	11	6	--	--
3874	Gleason	4	11	6	--	--
4043	Irish Girl	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
4044	Florence Frac	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
*4201	Otto Wilfred	32	12	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
*4202	Julia	32	12	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
4372	Excelsior	35	12	6	Marysville G.M. Co.	c/o James Deering, Helena
4374	Elizabeth	35	12	6	Marysville G.M. Co.	c/o James Deering, Helena
4376	Aztec	34	12	6	Marysville G.M. Co.	c/o James Deering, Helena
4432	Occidental	9	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
4433	Easter	10	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
4440	--	27	12	5	--	--
4459	Gold Spring Placer	16	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	Walters, Helena
4477	Placer	34	12	5	--	--
4478	Placer	34	12	5	--	--
4479	Placer	34	12	5	--	--
4483	Prospect	1	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
4485	Summit	10	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
4617	Crossfeet	14	11	5	Charles N. Hotved, et al.	Stevensville, Montana
4672	Good Luck Placer	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
4685	Cayota Placer	30	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
4785	--	10	11	6	--	--
4786	Placer	21	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o N.P. Walters, Helena
4798	Hope Placer	32	11	6	John M. Power	Helena

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	T R			PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
		S	N	W		
4812	Frankie	36	11	6	--	--
4942	Frame	36	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5051	Barrett Placer	22	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	c/o Swartz, Butte
5109	May & MS	33	12	5	--	--
5110	Argo MS	33	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5118	Wild Cat	4	11	6	--	--
5119	Tiger	4	11	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
5120	Mt. Tiger	4	11	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
5121	Violet	9	11	6	J.W. Young	Chicago
5122	Vincent	9	11	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
5123	Lynn	9	11	6	J.H. Longmaid	Helena
5136	A & B Mabel & MS	34	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5144	Noughton	36	12	6	John Mullan	Helena
5175	Contact	2	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5176	Illinois	2	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5177	Adelaide	2	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5236	Mongrebela	2	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5237	Victoria	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5238	Alleghany	3	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5239	Cayota Frac.	30	12	5	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5240	Saturday	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5240	Trinity	25	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5241	Forest	1	11	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5242	May	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5273	Devon	9	11	6	B. Butte M & M Co.	c/o Walters, Helena
5344	E. Belmont	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5345	E. Topsy	35	11	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5347	Ry	2	11	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5395	Springbrook	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
5409	Spring Fraction	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
5540	Capatha	36	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5541	Tommy	34	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5622	Rabbits	34	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	c/o Swartz, Butte
5720	Marie	1	11	6	Marysville Mgn. Co.	c/o James Deering, Helena
5731	Golden Charriet	34	12	6	F.S. Sizer, et al.	Dos Cabezas, Arizona
5732	Bonmahon	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
5923	Frank Kratzky	35	12	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
5961	Placer	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
5962	Yellow Dog	16	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
5963	Placer	21	11	6	John Larson	Marysville
5988	Black Eagle	35	12	6	--	--
6007	Erie	27	12	6	G. Treas M & M Co.	c/o J.J. Barrett, Marysville

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	T R			PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
		S	N	W		
6008	N Erie	27	12	6	G. Treas M & M Co.	c/o J.J. Barrett, Marysville
6009	S Erie	27	12	6	G. Treas M & M Co.	c/o J.J. Barrett, Marysville
6010	E Erie	27	12	6	Mattie T. Hibbard	Helena
6011	Rocky Bar	26	12	6	G. Treas M & M Co.	c/o J.J. Barrett, Marysville
6012	May W	26	12	6	G. Treas M & M Co.	c/o J.J. Barrett, Marysville
6100	Fountain Head	2	11	6	Nellie Dorothy	Marysville
6112	Argonaut	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
6113	Edith	36	12	6	St. Louis M & M Co.	Marysville
6327	Piegan Frac.	34	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
6708	E. Drumlunmon	31	12	6	John Larson, et al.	Marysville
6709	Good Luck	31	12	5	John Larson, et al.	Marysville
6752	Point Hope	2	11	6	Julia F. McKindrick	Augusta
6753	Silver Creek	2	11	6	Julia F. McKindrick	Augusta
6767	Early Bird	34	12	6	Barnes-King	Butte
6771	Larson Fraction	27	12	6	Barnes-King	Butte
6823	Open Door & MS	2	11	6	Marysville G.M. Co.	c/o James Deering, Butte
6965	Coco Placer	20	12	5	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
7137	Fannie Parrell	36	11	6	Thomas Cruse Est.	Helena
7164	Dandy	25	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7165	Josephine	26	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7166	Pine Tree	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7167	Roosevelt	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7169	--	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
(7169)	Christina	31	11	5	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7170	Sun Flower	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7171	Black Bird	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
(7172)	Ella	31	11	5	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
(7173)	Florence	31	11	5	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7174	Mary	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7175	Forget Me Not	25	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7203	Austin	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7204	Nora	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7205	Margaret	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
7211	Matalie	35	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.CC	c/o S.B. Co.
(7261)	Northern Light	15	11	5	--	--
7465	Buckeye	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.MC	Butte
7472	Fire Placer	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.MC	c/o S.B. Co.
7473	Potter Placer	36	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.MC	c/o S.B. Co.
7474	Helen	35	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.MC	c/o S.B. Co.
7476	Mexican	35	11	6	Pittsburg, Mont.MC	c/o S.B. Co.

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DENVER, CO 80225-0047

SUR. NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	T			PRESENT OWNER	ADDRESS
		S	N	W		
7505	Gold Hill	35	12	6	Frank Mares	Helena
7506	Gold Rocky Hill	35	12	6	Frank Mares	Helena
8315	Crosspoint	15	11	6	Michael Strotzed	Monitor, Wash.
(8433)	--	24	11	5	--	--
8579	Honey Comb	3	11	6	Matt Dorrity et al.	Marysville
8580	Ample	2	11	6	Matt Dorrity et al.	Marysville
8925	Big Bonanza	34	12	6	W.J. Cruse	Helena
9062	C.B.C.	35	12	6	W.J. Cruse	Helena
9124	Surprise	35	12	6	W.J. Cruse	Helena
9249	Gen. Grant	5	11	6	Home Mng. Co.	--
9257	Hidden Treasure	9	11	6	R.W. Kowntz et al.	Marysville
9257	Gold Branch	9	11	6	R.W. Kowntz et al.	Marysville
9257	Rocky Point	9	11	6	R.W. Kowntz et al.	Marysville
9257	Eureka	9	11	6	R.W. Kowntz et al.	Marysville
9257	Snow Bird	10	11	6	R.W. Kowntz et al.	Marysville
9313	Pacific Union	9	11	6	Frank Bingstrom	--
9314	Placer	9	12	5	--	--
9411	GCU	5	11	6	Geo. C. Young, et al.	--
9416	Real Thing	34	11	6	E. Florence Lynch	Helena
9416	Last Hope	34	11	6	E. Florence Lynch	Helena
9430	Gold Hill	27	11	6	O. Landstrum, et al.	Helena
9434	--	27	11	6	--	--
9676	Golconda	27	11	6	Nora Wear	Helena
9677	Rose	9	11	6	James Deering, et al.	Helena
9677	Big Giant	9	11	6	James Deering, et al.	Helena
9700	Atlantic	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9700	Lost Cabin	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9700	Florence	34	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9701	August	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9704	Norman	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9705	Swansea	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9706	Dan	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9706	Made Up Jim	27	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte
9707	Anna	22	12	6	Barnes-King D.C.	Butte

APPENDIX D

THE DRUMLUMMON PROVIDENT AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Statement "B"

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED RELIEF DURING THE
SIX MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30TH, 1897.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Airey, J.P.	Sciatica, etc.	\$24.00
Austin, G.	Dysentery	7.00
Archbold, J.	Typhoid fever	41.00
Berryman, E.	Bronchitis	18.00
Bryant, W.	Typhoid fever	26.00
Belleveau, O.	Bronchitis	34.00
Calaway, W.	Injured arm, etc.	41.00
Carbis, C.	Pleurisy	38.00
Clegg, J.	Injured leg	11.00
Dunham, A.	Injured foot	20.00
Evans, R.	Bronchitis	13.00
Finnigan, J.	Typhoid fever	17.00
Gamache, J.	Inflammation	10.00
Goyette, B.	Bronchitis	19.00
Hendricks, R.	Tonsilitis	13.00
Hartman, A.	Typhoid fever, etc.	62.00
Hambridge, W.	Dysentery	10.00
Hagenson, J.	Rheumatism	9.00
Moore, W.C.	Typhoid fever	13.00
Murphy, N.	Typhoid fever	38.00
Murphy, W.	Typhoid fever	38.00
Northway, J.	Pneumonia	24.00
Oertel, A.	Rheumatism	7.00
Richards, J.P.	Pleurisy	10.00
Remington, A.	Fractured arm	42.00
Schaffer, J.	Pleurisy	8.00
Sweet, C.	Typhoid fever	55.00
Schultz, C.	Injured finger	28.00
Tucker, W.	Rheumatism	12.00
Trainer, M.	Rheumatism	8.00
Thompson, H.	Bronchitis	26.00
Veague, J.	Injury to shoulder	47.00
Warren, F.	Influenza	20.00
Weis, M.	Tonsilitis	27.00
	Total	\$816.00

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Total payments for relief, death and disability claims from establishment of association, December 12, 1886, to November 30, 1897.

Total payments on account of illness	\$18,337.00	
Total payments on account of injury	\$13,293.75	
Total payments on account of death and	<u>\$17,000.00</u>	
disability claims		Total
		<u>\$48,630.75</u>

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